

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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NUMBER 23

President Garfield knows no such word as retreat.

It is strange how much one little man like Mahone can do in the way of shaking up the Democratic party.

Whenever there is any gerrymandering to do, the Republicans should let that piece of work out to the Democrats.

Mr. Conkling claims too much when he claims the right to make appointments for the President of the United States. It seems that Conkling can't get it out of his head that he must act as President in the matter of all appointments.

The Legislature of 1881 tried to add another day to the month of June so it would have 31, but the Governor had not signed the bill at the time of adjournment and therefore did not become a law. The bill required certain things to be done at Fort Howard, on the 31st of June, 1881.

We regret that there was not some reason why Governor Smith could veto the bill making insanity a ground for divorce. The bill provides that insanity of one of the parties for five years, two of which shall have been spent in confinement, is hereafter to be a ground for divorce in Wisconsin. The intent of that bill is wicked, and it should not have been passed.

There is reason to hope that the remains of the lamented Carpenter will soon be brought to Wisconsin for interment. There are no signs that the political fight in the Senate will cease for some time to come, and to make the interment of the remains of the deceased Senator dependent upon the closing of that shameless partisan arranging, is an insult to the honored dead.

Fifty years ago Frederick Douglass was almost mobbed in Vergennes, Vt., for attempting to disseminate abolition sentiments. Now the county has a negro sheriff. (Chicago Journal.)

Fifty years ago Frederick Douglass was only 13 years old, and was a slave, and living with his reputed father, Colonel Edward Lloyd, near Baltimore. He ran away from slavery when he was 21 years old—in 1838—and worked on the wharves and in the workshops until 1841, when he began to talk a little at anti-slavery meetings.

Both Republicans and Democrats who took a hand in passing the anti-treating bill, are ashamed of what they did. The bill was passed when the roads were blocked, and at a time when it happened that many of the Republican members were absent and could not reach the capital. When the bill came up on its passage, the Democrats voted against it, and the Republicans voted for it. When the members were all there, and the bill was ridiculed by other States there was a disposition to repeal it, but the Democrats voted against the repeal while the Republicans favored the repeal. This makes the Democrats responsible for the existence of that strange piece of legislation, the anti-treating bill. The Democrats now see that they put their foot in it when they hypocritically attempted to take the role of temperance legislators. They wanted to set a trap for the Republicans, but they have caught themselves.

THE WORK AND BLUNDERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday having been in session, including Sundays, of course, eighty-three days. There was a great amount of business brought before the Legislature, and this, with the two senatorial contests, lengthened the session, made a great deal of bungling work. In the Senate, out of 255 bills introduced, 133 became laws, and in the Assembly, 525 bills were introduced, and of this number 201 became laws. Three hundred and thirty-four acts were approved by the Governor, which is below the average number.

There were a great many blunders made by the Legislature, as the books of the executive show that 22 bills were recalled from the Governor for correction.

Governor Smith vetoed seven bills, and the grounds on which they were vetoed show that the bills were not properly considered by the committees to which they were referred. It seems with all the array of legal talent in the Legislature some of the unconstitutional provisions of the vetoed bill should have been detected before they were passed and sent to the Governor for his approval. If further shows that Governor Smith, who is not a lawyer, more thoroughly understands the constitution than the best lawyer in the Senate; for while the most glaring unconstitutional features of a bill will pass detection in either house, the Governor invariably finds them out and puts his executive foot upon them. This speaks volumes for the intelligence, industry and ability of Governor Smith.

The seven vetoes were as follows: The first of a bill legalizing an order of the court incorporating the village of Brandon, Fond du Lac county, the objection being to several unconstitutional provisions which it contained. The second, of a bill consolidating the Janesville charter, said bill containing numerous unconstitutional clauses; such as qualifications for voters, absence of an arrangement for equalizing assessment, exempting the city from liability in case of injury from defective sidewalks, etc. The third, of the Milwaukee boulevard bill, on account of a constitutional provision to the effect that the Legislature can pass no bill for the laying out of a road or highway, except a

State road extending into more than one county. The fourth, a bill providing for the survey of a State road in Oconto county, for a similar reason,—that the road was only in one county. The fifth, of a bill providing for improvements at Caledonia, to guard against the overflow of the Wisconsin river, arising from the improvements, because it would involve an expense in aid of a national internal improvement, which is unconstitutional. The sixth, of the bill looking to the procurement of plans for a new building for the State Historical Society because it involved an expense, and the axes and noes were not taken on the bill, at its passage. The seventh, of the apportionment bill, because the town of Ridgeway, Iowa county, was omitted.

GOVERNOR SMITH WISELY VETOS THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Probably the worst blunder a Republican Legislature of Wisconsin ever made, was to pass the apportionment bill of which the reputed father is William T. Price, Senator from the Thirty-second district. The only redeeming feature in the bill as agreed upon by the special committee, and which passed the Legislature, was the blunder which omitted the town of Ridgeway, Iowa county, from the bill. This gave Governor Smith an opportunity to veto the bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality and the bill was therefore vetoed. The veto message is as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate:

I respectfully return to the Senate, without approval, bill No. 23, entitled a bill to apportion the State into Senate and Assembly Districts. It appears that in drafting this bill, the town of Ridgeway, in Iowa county, was omitted, and the error was not brought to the attention of either House pending the consideration of the bill. The question therefore arises, whether an act purporting to apportion and redistrict the State in which one town is omitted can be valid. I confess that I was at first much averse to consider such an omission necessarily fatal; but having consulted with the Attorney General and others learned in the law, and maturely considered the arguments and authorities submitted, am reluctantly compelled to yield my first impressions and withhold Executive approval of this bill. It is well known that similar errors have occurred in previous apportionments, but it is believed that these omissions were not brought to the attention of the Governor until after the bills had been approved, and consequently the action of my predecessors upon such bills cannot be accepted as establishing a precedent for my guidance in this case. The question, therefore, comes up for determination upon its merits. The argument against the validity of the bill is that if the Legislature, whether by accident or design, can omit to include one town in its apportionment, it can omit to include towns or any entire county or other portion of the State, and thereby practically disfranchise a portion of the people by taking from them their right of representation in one or both houses of the Legislature. I am unable to find any sufficient answer to this objection, and must, therefore, concur in the opinion that the bill is unconstitutional.

It may be regarded as unfortunate that the blunder was discovered before adjournment, but it would have been a worse blunder to allowed such an apportionment bill to become a law. It was a piece of political trickery which reflected no credit upon the men who engineered the bill. It was a nefarious scheme to multiply Republican Senate and Assembly districts, but being reported at the hours of the session no time was allowed for thoroughly considering it and hence many voted for it who did not, and could not, know fully in regard to the objectionable features of the measure.

To show the curiosities of this apportionment bill, which really ought to make Bill Price blush, but it won't, let us take two or three illustrations. Waukesha and Jefferson counties having a population of 61,212 are to constitute the 23d senatorial district of course with only one Senator. But the county of Racine, having a population of only 30,921, is made the 3d senatorial district! In other words, in one part of the State, it requires a population of 61,000 to entitle the people to a Senator, while in other parts of the State, only 30,000 are required! Two wards in the city of Milwaukee (they are Democratic) with an aggregate population of 18,901 are allowed one Assemblyman; two other wards (they are Republican) with an aggregate population of 14,083, are allowed two Assemblymen! As strange as either of these cases is, that of the 10th senatorial district, beats it, which has a population of only 18,000, and yet it is entitled to one Senator and two Assemblymen; while the first senatorial district, with a population of 56,000 must have but one Senator and one Assemblyman!

There are other cases as glaringly nefarious as these, but it is not necessary to give any further illustrations. The apportionment bill as reported from the committee was a fraud, and it was unfortunate for the honor of the Republican majority that the bill could not have been reported earlier in the session that its features might have been better understood, and the machinations of Senator Price and his committee thereby defeated. A great deal was said about the Ohio Democrats gerrymandering the State five years ago, but it seems that Senator Price's committee is more bold and less scrupulous than even the Ohio Democrats.

What will be the result of this unconstitutional affair can not be told. It may possibly cost an extra session of the Legislature. The constitution provides that the State shall be reapportioned every five years, and the matter cannot be postponed until the next session. To allow the redistricting to go over till next session, would conflict with the biennial election law, and besides that there would be a general confusion all round.

A Modern Poet.

What is a modern poet, fate, to write his thoughts upon a slate, The critic spits on what is done, gives it a wipe and all is gone, Like Rheumatism it from our bodies flies, When Thomas' Electric Oil we try, For sale by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

SENATORIAL SITUATION.

The Attitude of the Republican Senators in Maintaining Their Southern Policy.

They are Determined that the Majority in the Senate Shall Rule.

They Will Test the Public Opinion on This Point.

The Work of the Last Session of the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Park View Hotel at St. Johns, Florida, Destroyed by Fire.

A Rich Vein of Copper Discovered Near Mineral Point.

Smith F. Manson, General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central, Killed by the Cars.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

THE SITUATION.

Attitude of the Republican Senators in Maintaining Their Southern Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Republican Senators are in a position from which they feel that they cannot retreat without dishonoring their pretensions for years. The leaders of the party have for years held out the inducement to the native whites of the South to break away from the Bourbon rule, which justifies its position that the minority must control the South for the protection of their interests. The Bourbons have overthrown the majority for successive years; for the most part openly, and have declared that the end, which was white domination, justified the means. The Republicans say that they have appealed for years for a free ballot, and now for the first time here comes a man who has a following and dares to stand squarely on the issue. It would be cowardly now to deny him and his party all the support in their power, and if they did they would stand convicted before the country as having merely pretended to advocate a policy they did not believe in, and would not support when they had the opportunity. It has been made plain that the only real opposition on the part of the Democrats to allow the election of officers is based on an inveterate hatred of Mahone, and a determination to smother at its birth any liberal movement in the South that it is successful, they know will spread to all parts of that section, so that it can no longer be counted on as solid. In the course of the debate the anxiety to keep the South solid has been betrayed by the Bourbons, and their methods whereby they secure a minority rule have been brought out much to their disgust.

If the Republicans hesitate now they feel that there will be no disguising that they will be in the attitude of conniving at what they have denounced for ten years, and they realize that they would disgust the North and dishearten the South that is hoping for relief from the minority domination. Another question that they feel must be settled once for all, is, that a majority of the Senate must rule. If they are to yield now on this point, they must acknowledge that the constitutional majority can never do anything nor pass any measure against the will of a powerful minority. They wish to test public opinion on this point, and see if the Democratic constituency will endorse such a position on the part of their Senators.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—The session of 1881 of the Wisconsin Legislature was closed at 3 o'clock to-day, the most important act of the last day being the vetoing of the apportionment bill because the town of Ridgeway, Iowa county, was left out. It could have been recalled and perfected, but objection was made on the part of the Democrats, and it had to be vetoed or become a law, and the former course was decided upon. The number of days of the session was eighty-three, and the average for the past twelve years has been sixty-five.

In the Senate there were introduced 255 bills, of which 133 became laws. There were also introduced in this body three resolutions, thirty-one resolutions, and 169 petitions and remonstrances.

In the Assembly, 525 bills were introduced, and 201 became laws. There were introduced in the lower house, two resolutions, fifty-three joint resolutions, sixty-eight resolutions, and thirty-one petitions and remonstrances. Thus the whole number of acts passed by this Legislature, and duly approved by the Governor amount to 334—somewhat below the average number.

Following is a statement of the number of acts passed at the various sessions since 1870:

Year.	No. of acts.	Year.	No. of acts.
1870	266	1878	301
1871	271	1879	304
1872	229	1880	342
1873	238	1881	334
1874	249		
1875	341		

A RICH VEIN OF COPPER.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—About four months ago Messrs. John Spensley, A. B. Ferris, and Ike Luther, of Mineral Point, commenced prospecting for copper. Their most sanguine hopes were more than realized a day or two ago, when they came upon an immense vein of the precious metal. The mine is now

yielding 1,000 pounds a day, and the more it is developed the greater the yield. Experts pronounce it a fine quality, and there is ready sale of the ore at \$50 per 1,000 pounds.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Smith F. Manson, outside general passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, was run over and killed by the cars three miles from Whitewater, on the St. Paul road, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Manson was a married man and lived at No. 190 Hanover street, in this city. He had been married about four years, and leaves a wife and one child. The unfortunate official had been in the employ of the Wisconsin Central company for more than five years. At the time of the accident he was in the act of getting on the train when he slipped, and the top of his head cut off.

THE FASTING WOMAN.

IOWA CITY, April 4.—At 8:30 o'clock this evening Miss Hattie Duell was reported resting easily. At noon to-day she rounded up full forty days since she ate food of any kind, and it is now on the forty-first. Last night she lay most of the time in a semi-comatose state with closed eyes, so that it was difficult to tell whether she was asleep or not. She takes the usual quantity of water, sucking it through a glass tube. She shows no pain, but has had two attacks of nausea in the last day, both times sinking so low that she was thought dying. She is extremely weak and helpless, and can only make feeble gestures.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

MANTOWOC, April 4.—A shocking accident is related by a farmer named Peck, from the town of Kossuth, this county. He has a relative living with him named Frank Cherney, a man about 25, and subject to epileptic fits. While all the rest of the family were out last evening, Cherney took one of his fits and fell upon the hot stove, and was so terribly burned about the hands and face that the flesh is almost dropping from the bones. At last accounts Cherney was alive, but it is thought that death will end his sufferings before medical aid can be sent from here.

HOTEL BURNED.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., brings intelligence of the destruction by fire of the Park View hotel at St. Johns, twelve miles from Jacksonville. It was managed by Mrs. D. W. Fowler, wife of the assistant postmaster at Milwaukee. There were a large number of Chicago and Milwaukee visitors to the hotel. They all escaped, but nearly everybody lost their baggage. The hotel was owned by W. G. Benedict, formerly of this city. Loss \$12,000.

DEFINITIONS.

"Ships Bread" rolls and plenty of them. "Ships Medicine" Spring Blossom best cure in the world for Scourtic and other disorders of the blood and for derangement of the stomach.

Prices: \$1.50, and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

MILTON.

—The St. Paul pay car was in town Friday and paid the employees their February salary.

—D. G. Owen, of Chandler, Brown Co. Milwaukee, was in town last week interviewing our shippers. Mr. Owen is a worthy representative of an old and reliable house.

—Superintendent Jones held a teacher's examination in the graded school last week.

—Teamsters report the roads in horrible condition and find fault because path masters have not been obliged by the Supervisors to put the highways in fit condition.

—Mr. Wilbur will leave the Ferris farm, now owned by Geo. Walker, in a few weeks, and W. L. Ferris will run the place this season.

—L. S. Borden has decided to move to the village and will occupy his block adjoining the railroad. He talks of opening a hotel there. We hope that he will as accommodations for the traveling public are very much needed at this place.

—Cows are in good demand this spring at fair prices.

—J. C. Davidson shipped a carload of cattle to Chicago last Wednesday.

—Charles Warren and Henry Walsh loaded their farming tools, stock and household goods last week and sent them to wherever they will hold the plow and thrive.

—A new alto horn is among the late purchases of the Cornet Band.

—Mr. F. C. Maxson, President of the Milwaukee Independent Tug Line, and family, arrived in town last Wednesday to visit relatives and friends.

—George W. Brown was in town last Thursday making head with friends. George will help his father this summer on his farm at Hebron, Ill.

—Uncle Simon Alder has been dangerously ill, but is much better at the present time.

—Dr. F. D. Rogers, of Chicago, was in town last Thursday visiting his parents. The doctor is looking well and his friends were glad to meet him once more. He is still engaged in the drug business on Cottage Grove avenue.

—There is still a wood famine here, and common green wood brings a good price.

—E. L. Babcock is drilling a new well for R. Richardson. He expects to strike water at a depth of sixty feet. Mr. Babcock has contracted with D. B. Wood to place a pump in his well, build a wind mill and tower and put in a fountain in his front yard. This will add to the appearance of Mr. Wood's premises very much.

—Holmes caught them all on his "Beat Sugar" at six cents per pound on April 1st.

Crandall made her a surprise party at the residence of her uncle on Saturday evening.

—The spring term of Milton College began its session, last Wednesday, with a fair attendance. Most of those present at the opening of the term were old students who were in the regular college classes.

—The temperance meeting on Saturday evening was not a success in point of numbers. Goodrich was the chief speaker.

—There is much rejoicing over the fact that the water in the numerous ponds hereabouts has found its way through the frost, and the danger incident to making cisterns of cellars is not to be feared. Unless the remainder of the snow goes off with a very heavy rain, there will be no flood.

—Perry Miller occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church, last Sunday morning and evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of Oconto, were in town, last Sunday, visiting Postmaster Greene. Mr. Swift has been spending the winter at Madison, in the employ of the Legislature.

—F. C. Burdick is recovering slowly from his long and dangerous illness and it is hoped that he may finally regain strength.

—Ward Wentworth and Miss Florence Bingham were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Tuesday, March 29th ult.

—Rev. Henry Sewell gave a temperance address in this village Friday evening.

—Rev. Mr. Maunton, of Clinton, was to have delivered his famous lecture "Life in Leadville," in the Baptist church Thursday night, but owing to some cause did not arrive.

—On Friday afternoon the temperance no-license people met at the Indian Ford school house and ratified the ticket made by the Republican caucus at an hour immediately preceding. Their choice is regarded as very fair with the exception of one justice. A struggle will be made to defeat this candidate. The nominees are as follows: for supervisors, W. H. Pease, chairman; W. H. Pomeroy, A. W. Merrifield; for town clerk, Z. H. Bowen; for assessor, Curtis Chapin; for justices of the peace, J. P. Towne, H. H. Clatworthy, Oliver Murwin to fill vacancy; for constables, R. H. Maltress, E. W. Bowman, Frank Scofield; for sealer of weights and measures, C. Kinney.

—On Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in this village, Mr. W. Stout and Miss Flora Miller were joined in wedlock. Thus two more of our most estimable young people have launched out on life's sea together.

—Mr. Almer, of New York City, has recently arrived and is looking after his tobacco interests here.

EDGERTON.

A few months ago the news passed through the press that a German shorthand writer had succeeded in placing on a German postal-card 33,000 words, according to his system. This German shorthand victory robbed Mr. Hurst, editor of the Phonograph, at Sheffield, England, of his rest and sweet dreams. He arranged a competition, offering a handsome prize to the shorthand writer who could write the greatest number of words on an English postal-card according to the Pitman system. The characters to be readable with the naked eye. The English postal-card is much smaller than the German, so that 25,000 words on the one are equal to 33,000 words on the latter. The prize was awarded to G. H. Davidson, first shorthand writer of the firm of Peck, Frean & Co., whose postal-card contained 33,363 words—viz.: the whole of Goldsmith's play "The stoops to Conquer," an essay by John Morley, and half of Holcroft's "Road to Ruin."

There was once a minister of the gospel who never built a church. Who never preached in one. Who never proposed a church fair to buy the church carpet. Who never belonged to any sect. Who frequented public houses and drank wine with sinners. Who never received a salary. Who never asked for one. Who never wore a black suit or a white necktie. Who never used a book. Or a hymn book. Or wrote a sermon. Who never hired a cornet soloist to draw souls to hear the "Word." Who never advertised his sermons. Who never went through a course of theological study. Who never was ordained. Who was never even "converted." Who never went to conference. Who was he? Christ. —Graphic.


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A Strange Preacher.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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